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INFORMATION  
FOR  
REGIMENTAL  
OFFICERS.

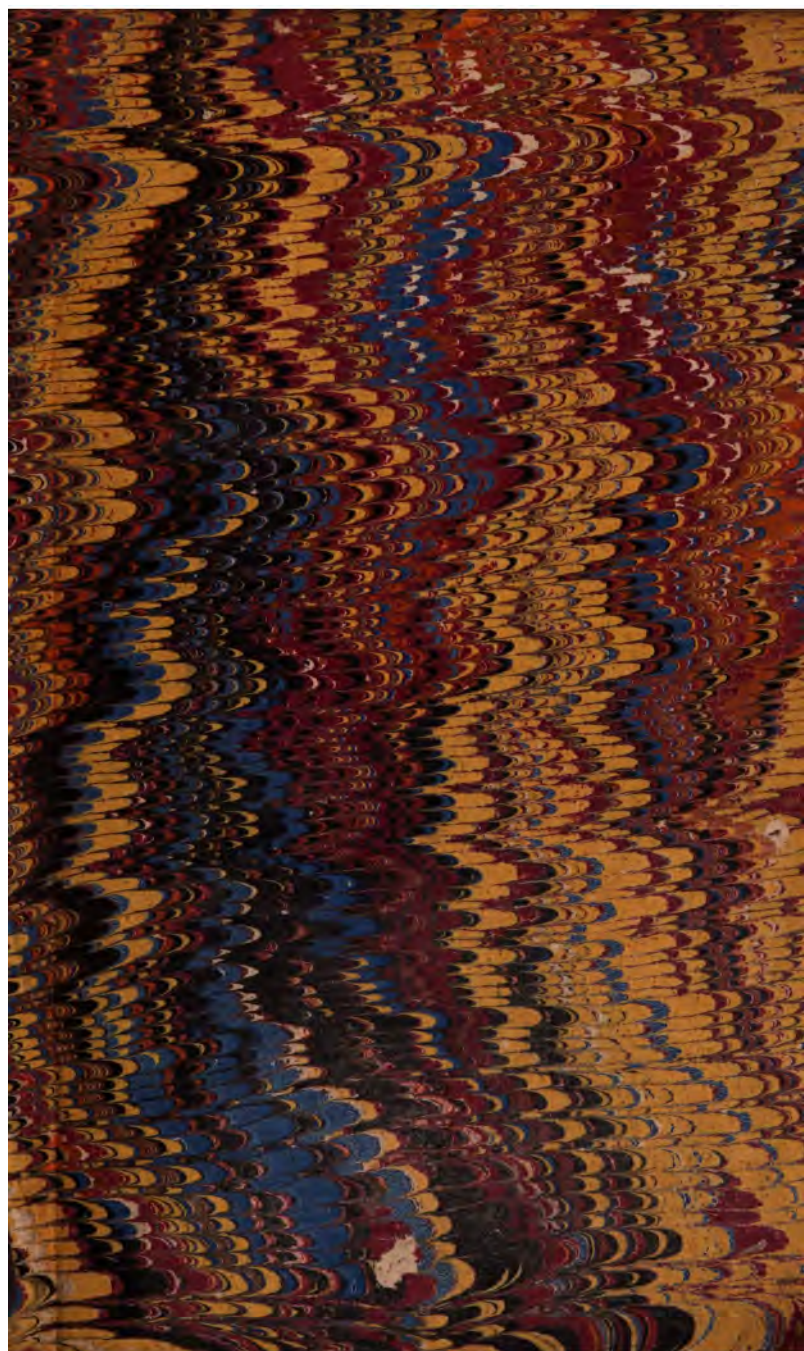
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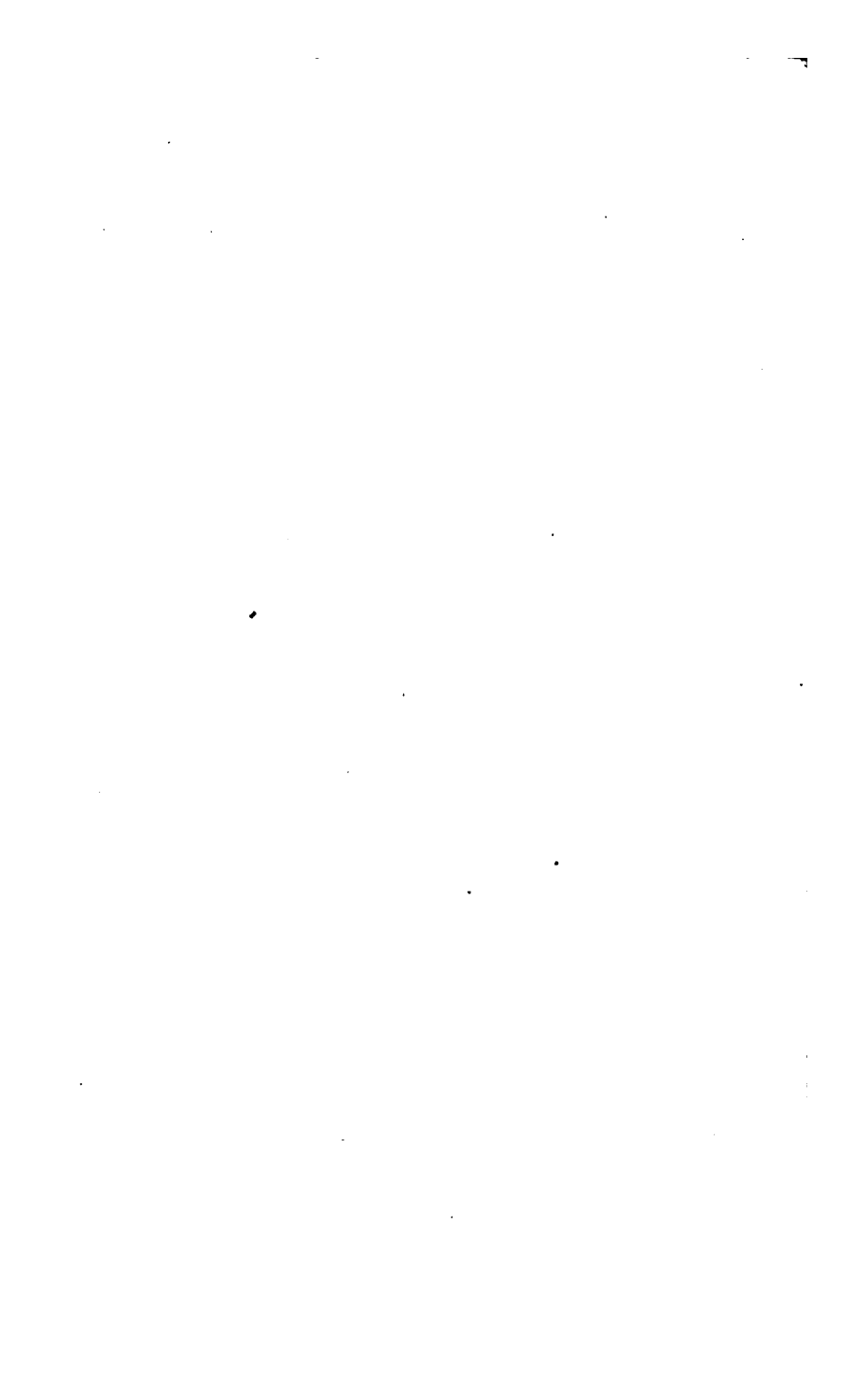


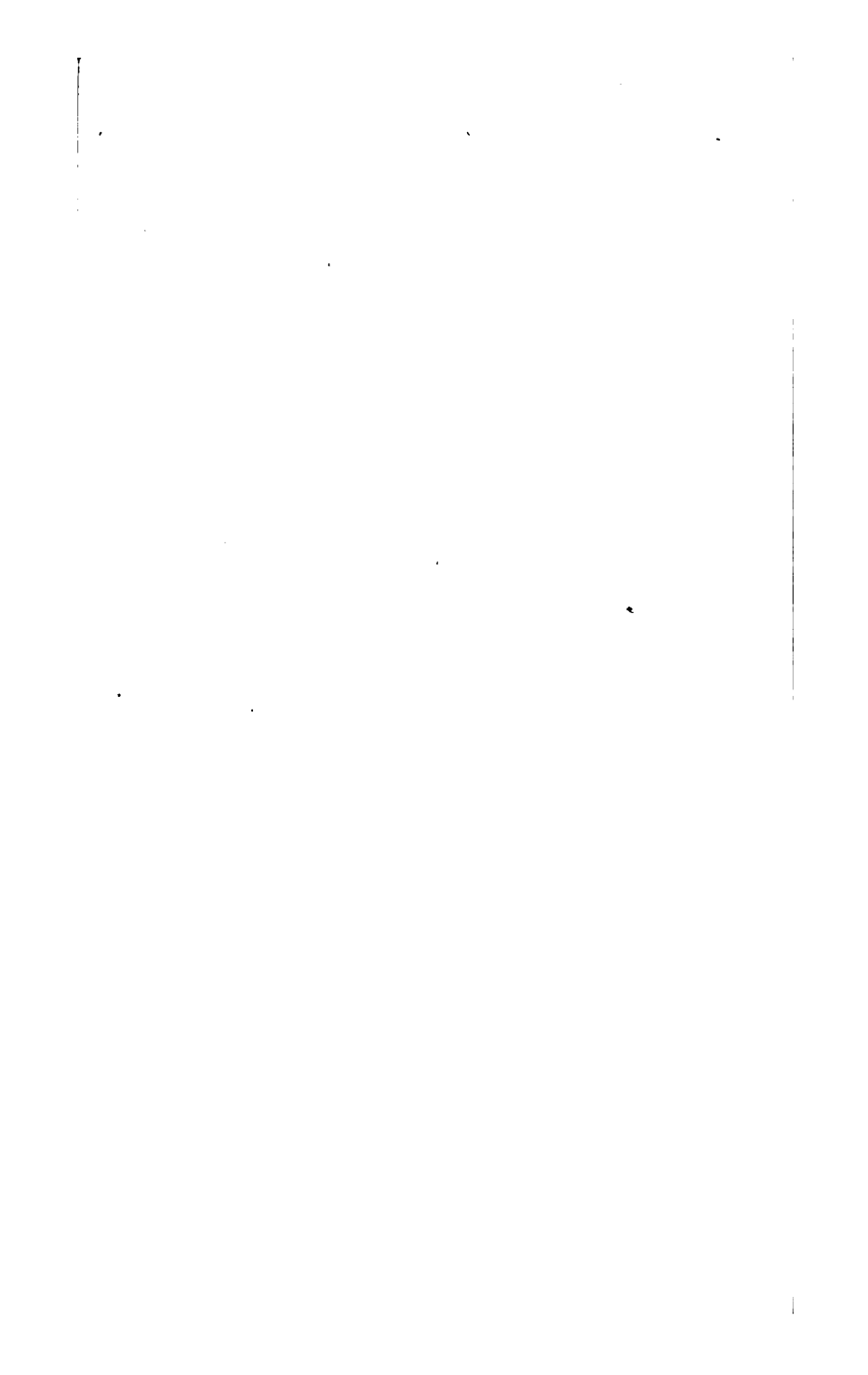






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MANUAL  
OF  
INFORMATION FOR REGIMENTAL OFFICERS:

*A SERIES OF QUESTIONS*

ON ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE

SOLDIER,

FROM HIS ENLISTMENT TO HIS DISCHARGE :

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF EXAMINERS, AS WELL AS  
THOSE DESIROUS OF BEING EXAMINED  
FOR PROMOTION.

BY

CAPTAIN LYSTER,

LATE OF THE CAMBRONIANS.

LONDON:  
PARKER, FURNIVALL, AND PARKER,  
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## P R E F A C E.

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**T**HE following Questions and Answers have been drawn up for the purpose of facilitating the acquirements necessary for the Military Examination ; and if they should be found to contribute in any way to the information of the Compiler's Brother Officers, he will consider his object fully accomplished.

## Regulations in regard to the Examination of Officers preparatory to Promotion in the Queen's Service.

*Horse Guards, 4th July, 1851.*

The following Regulations in regard to the examination of Officers, preparatory to promotion in the Army, are to be substituted for those promulgated by the Circular Memorandum of the 14th May, 1850.

The qualifications required of Candidates for Commissions will be made known to their friends, and the time and place of examination will be stated in each case, so that the same may take place before any Commission is granted.

Before Officers are recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, the Commanding Officer is to have them examined by a Board of Officers, consisting of himself, another Field Officer, (if there should be one present with the regiment,) and the Senior Captain, and, if there should be no second Field Officer present with the regiment, then the two senior Captains present.

This Board is to report to the Military Secretary, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that the officers about to be recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, have been instructed on the following points, viz :—

- 1 They must have a perfect acquaintance with the Standing Orders of the Regiments in which they are serving.

- 2 They must have a thorough knowledge, and must give an account, of the duties they have to perform as Regimental Orderly Officers, as Officers Commanding Guards, or as Subaltern Officers of Guards under Officers of superior rank.

- 3 They must be able to put a company through the Manual and Platoon Exercise, and be capable of exercising both a squad and company in the Drill and Evolutions as prescribed in the first two parts of the Regulations for the Field Exercise of the Infantry.

4 They must know exactly the place of all the company officers in every situation of the battalion, whether in line, or in open, close, quarter, or half-distance column, and whether right or left in front.

5 They must be acquainted with the General Regulations and Orders of the Army, and with the Mutiny Act, and Articles of War.

6 They must be acquainted with the Queen's Regulations and Warrants in regard to the supply of necessaries to the troops, with the price of each article, and the regulations applicable to the same.

7 They must know the weight of the knapsack, the weight of the soldier's firelock, with and without the bayonet, of his pouch, with and without ammunition, the quantity of ammunition it is calculated to carry, and the weight of his accoutrements.

8 In addition to such portions of the above as may apply to the Cavalry Service, the Cornets must be required to be well acquainted with their stable and barrack duties, to have completed their course of instruction in the riding-school, and to be able to exercise a troop both on foot and mounted.

Lieutenants who may have entered the service subsequently to July 1842, and all who may hereafter enter the Army, will, in addition to the above, before they are recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain, be required to have—

9 A knowledge of Geography, so as to be able to state the general divisions of the world, the name of the capital of each nation in Europe, and the principal rivers, sea-ports, and military posts in Great Britain, Ireland, and Her Majesty's Dominions in every part of the world.

10 The outlines of Grecian, Roman, and English History.

11 The first six books of Euclid's Geometry.

12 Geometry on the ground.

13 Algebra—comprising addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the extraction of the square root, and the solution of simple equations.

14 Plane Trigonometry, comprehending the solutions of plane triangles in the three principal cases, with applications to the determinations of heights and distances (examples to be worked logarithmically).

15 Mensuration, including the determination of the areas of plane figures, rectilinear and circular, with the volumes and surfaces of solids.

16 Fortification, so as to be able to trace upon paper a front of fortification, according to Vauban's First System, with the profile of a rampart and parapet, and, in addition to state the names and uses of the different field works, from the redan to the bastioned fort, inclusive.

17 They must be perfectly acquainted with the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War :

18 And with the forms and proceedings of Courts Martial.

19 They must have studied some of the standard works on Courts Martial.

20 They must understand perfectly the evolutions of a battalion of infantry, or regiment of cavalry, as laid down in the regulations for those services respectively.

21 They must be acquainted with the Light Infantry Drill.

22 They must perfectly understand the interior economy of a troop or company, the regulations for the messing and subsistence of the soldiers, and the established system of keeping their accounts.

23 They must be acquainted with the Royal Warrants which regulate the pay, provisioning, pensions, rewards, periods of service, clothing, and equipment of the soldier.

24 They must be acquainted with the General Regulations and Orders of the Army ; more particularly with

those for the government and management of the troops embarked in transport and convict ships.

25 And it must be ascertained that they are competent to take charge of a company or detachment, in every position in which it may be placed.

The examination of officers for the rank of Captain as far as relates to matters of regimental economy, detail, or discipline, is to be made by Boards of Officers, to be appointed by the Commanding Officer, consisting of the three Senior Officers of the regiment, and a report thereon is to be forwarded to the Military Secretary in every case of a Lieutenant recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain of a troop or company.

Any officer of the rank of Lieutenant in a regiment serving within the United Kingdom, who may have entered his name for the purchase of a troop or company, may apply, through his commanding officer, to be examined in respect to his required attainments, as specified in this order, upon which application the Commander-in-chief will give such orders as may be proper and necessary.

Orders will hereafter be given to provide for the examination of officers serving abroad, in respect to their qualifications and attainments, preparatory to their being recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain.

Lieutenants who entered the Army prior to July 1849, will not be required to pass an examination on the educational portion, or on the points specified from No. 9 to No. 16 of this scheme; but, in respect to all matters of regimental detail, and military evolution, their examination is to take place as above described.

By Command of Field Marshal

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

*Commander-in-Chief.*

G. BROWN,

*Adjutant-General.*

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INFORMATION  
FOR  
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

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*On Courts Martial.*

*1 Of how many Officers should a General Court Martial be composed?*

It may be composed of a Colonel, or Lieutenant-Colonel, and thirteen Members, a Field Officer and six, a Field Officer and four, or a Captain and two Members.

*2 What are the powers of a General Court Martial?*

Death; Transportation for Life, or for any specified term of years; General Service, or to serve for life, if enlisted for a limited term; Corporal Punishment, not exceeding fifty lashes; marked with the letter D; Loss of all claim to pension, and discharged with ignominy; Solitary Confinement, not exceeding fourteen days if awarded alone; Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, with solitary confinement, not to exceed eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinements, of not less than fourteen days; Imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period; Forfeiture of all additional pay while serving, and of pension on discharge.

*3 Of how many Officers should a District or Garrison Court Martial be composed?*

Of a Field Officer and six Members, a Field Officer and four, or a Captain and two Members.

*4 What are the powers of a District or Garrison Court Martial ?*

Corporal Punishment, not exceeding fifty lashes; marked with the letter D; Loss of all claim to pension, and discharged with ignominy; Solitary Confinement, not exceeding fourteen days if awarded alone; Imprisonment, with or without hard labour, with solitary confinement, not to exceed eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement, of not less than fourteen days; Imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period; Forfeiture of all additional pay while serving, and of pension on discharge; Forfeiture of liquor or liquor money, from six lunar months to two years; Stoppages not exceeding two-thirds of daily pay.

*5 Of how many Officers should a Regimental or Detachment Court Martial be composed ?*

Of a Captain and four Members, or a Lieutenant and two Members.

*6 What are the powers of a Regimental or Detachment Court Martial ?*

Corporal Punishment, not exceeding fifty lashes; Solitary Confinement, not exceeding fourteen days if awarded alone; forty-two days Imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or with alternate periods of Solitary Confinement, not exceeding fourteen days; Forfeiture of liquor or liquor money for any period not exceeding six lunar months; Forfeiture of a penny a day pay, for any period not exceeding thirty days.

*7 What are the Crimes a Soldier is mostly guilty of, and for which he is liable to be tried ?*

- 1 Mutiny,
- 2 Cowardice,
- 3 False alarm,
- 4 Treachery,
- 5 Desertion,

- 6 Sleeping on his post,
- 7 Leaving his post before being regularly relieved,
- 8 Violence to a superior,
- 9 Disobedience of orders,
- 10 Breaking arrest,
- 11 Escaping from confinement,
- 12 Leaving his guard,
- 13 Persuading to desert,
- 14 Disgraceful conduct,
- 15 Drunkenness on duty,
- 16 Habitual drunkenness,
- 17 Insubordination,
- 18 Forcing a sentry,
- 19 Perjury,
- 20 Losing or making away with necessaries,
- 21 Absence without leave not exceeding twenty-one days.

8 *What Crimes come under the head of Disgraceful Conduct?*

Self-mutilation, Malingering, Stealing, Immorality, Fraudulent Accounts.

9 *By what kind of Court Martial would you try a Soldier, who had been guilty of the first of those offences, viz., Mutiny?*

By a General Court Martial, or by a Regimental on an emergency.

10 *The second, third, and fourth?*

By a General, or a District Court Martial, by Special Authority.

11 *The fifth?*

By a General, or a District Court Martial.

12 *The sixth and seventh?*

By a General, or a District Court Martial, by Special Authority.

13 *The eighth and ninth ?*

By a General, or a District Court Martial, by Special Authority, or by a Regimental on an emergency.

14 *The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth ?*

By a General, or District Court Martial, or by a Regimental, by Special Authority.

15 *The fourteenth ?*

By a General, or District Court Martial.

16 *The fifteenth ?*

By a General, or District, or Regimental Court Martial.

17 *The sixteenth ?*

By a District, or Regimental Court Martial.

18 *The seventeenth and eighteenth ?*

By a General, or District, or Regimental Court Martial.

19 *The nineteenth ?*

By a General, or District Court Martial.

20 *The twentieth ?*

By a General, or District, or Regimental Court Martial.

21 *The twenty-first ?*

By a Regimental Court Martial.

22 *What constitutes a case of Habitual Drunkenness ?*

Four times drunk in one year, or twice so on or for duty, or parade, or on the line of march; twice drunk within six callendar months, or once so on the line of march, or on or for duty, after a former conviction of Habitual Drunkenness.

23 *In cases of Habitual Drunkenness tried by District, or Garrison Courts Martial, what term of Imprisonment, and amount of Stoppages, are you recommended to award ?*

Imprisonment for six months, and the whole amount of Stoppages, (namely, two years).

*24 Is the Crime of Mutiny cognizable by District Court Martial?*

No.

*25 Are the Crimes of Treachery, Cowardice, and False Alarm, cognizable by Regimental Court Martial.*

No.

*26 Is the Crime of Desertion cognizable by Regimental Court Martial.*

No.

*27 Are the Crimes of Sleeping on, or Leaving your Post, cognizable by a Regimental Court Martial?*

No.

*28 Are the Crimes termed Disgraceful Conduct, cognizable by Regimental Court Martial?*

No.

*29 Are the Crimes of Habitual Drunkenness cognizable by General Court Martial?*

No.

*30 Is the Crime of Perjury cognizable by Regimental Court Martial?*

No.

*31 Can the Crime of Absence without Leave, under twenty-one days, be tried by a General, or District Court Martial?*

No.

*32 What is the aggregate amount of Stoppages?*

Not to exceed threepence.

*33 Supposing you cannot form a General, or District Court Martial to punish the offence of Mutiny, how would you act?*

I would try the offender by a Regimental, or Detachment Court Martial.

*34 Repeat the form of a District, or Garrison Court Martial, and acquit the prisoner?*

Proceedings of a (District, or) Garrison Court Martial, assembled at \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, by order of \_\_\_\_\_ commanding the \_\_\_\_\_ (or) \_\_\_\_\_ bearing date the \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.

President \_\_\_\_\_ Lieut.-Colonel, Major, or Captain.  
 Captain \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Regt<sup>t</sup> }  
 Lieut. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ " } Members { Captain \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Regt<sup>t</sup>.  
 Ensign \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ " } Lieut. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ "  
 Ensign \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ " } Ensign \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ "

The President and other Officers appointed to serve on the Court Martial, being assembled, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Private, \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, appears a prisoner before the court.

The order for the assembly of the Court is produced and read.

The names of the President and Members are read over.

[Question.] Private \_\_\_\_\_, do you object to being tried by the President, or by any of these Officers?

[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

The President and Members being duly sworn, the prisoner, Private \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, is arraigned upon the following charge or charges.

[CHARGE.] \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

[Question by the Court.] Private \_\_\_\_\_, are you guilty, or not guilty, of the crime or crimes laid to your charge?

[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

[First witness for prosecution.] \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment being duly sworn, and the charge, or charges, read to him, states \_\_\_\_\_, &c.

The prisoner declines cross-examining this witness.

[Question by the Court.] \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

[Second witness for prosecution.] \_\_\_\_\_, of the  
\_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, being duly sworn, and the, &c., &c.,  
\_\_\_\_\_ states, &c., &c.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.

[Question.] \_\_\_\_\_

[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

[Question by the prosecutor.] \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

[Question by the Court.] \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

The prosecution here closes, and the prisoner is put  
on his defence.

35 *Supposing the Court, in consequence of the lateness  
of the hour, is obliged to adjourn, what would you say?*

It being four o'clock, the Court is adjourned  
until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

36 *And on its meeting on the morrow?*

The Court having met, pursuant to adjourn-  
ment, and the same Members being present as yesterday,  
proceeds with the prisoner's defence.

[DEFENCE.] The prisoner, \_\_\_\_\_, being placed  
upon his defence, states, &c. \_\_\_\_\_, and calls upon  
the following witnesses.

[First witness for the defence.] \_\_\_\_\_, of the  
\_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, being duly sworn, and the charge, or  
charges, read to him, states \_\_\_\_\_ I was \_\_\_\_\_,  
&c., &c.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor.

[Question.] \_\_\_\_\_

[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

[Question by the Court.] \_\_\_\_\_



[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

[Second witness for the defence.] \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, being duly sworn, and the charge, or charges, read to him, states \_\_\_\_\_, &c.

The prisoner having closed his defence, the Court is cleared for the purpose of deliberating upon the whole of the proceedings.

[FINDING.] The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Private \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, is not guilty of the charge, or charges, preferred against him, and it, therefore, acquits him of the same.

(Signed,) A. B., President,  
date at \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

### 37 *What is the Finding in case of Conviction?*

The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that, with regard to the first charge, he, the prisoner, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Private \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, is guilty; with regard to the second charge, he, the prisoner, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Private \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, is guilty.

The Court being re-opened, the prisoner is again brought before it.

Lieutenant and Adjutant \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, being duly sworn, and the charge, or charges, read to him, is questioned by the Court.

[Question by the Court.] Has the prisoner been warned that his previous convictions would be brought in evidence against him?

[Answer.] Yes, (or there are none).

[Question.] What record have you to produce, in proof of former convictions against the prisoner?

[Answer.] On reference to the Regimental Court

Martial Book, now laid before the Court, it appears that the prisoner was tried by a \_\_\_\_\_ Court Martial, at \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_, for \_\_\_\_\_, of which he was convicted and sentenced to \_\_\_\_\_, which was inflicted.

[Question by the Court.] State what you know of the prisoner's general character?

[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

[Question by the Court.] How long as he been in the service, and what is his age?

[Answer.] \_\_\_\_\_

The Court is again cleared.

[SENTENCE.] The Court having found the prisoner guilty of (the charge) both the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and taking into consideration his former conviction, (or convictions, or absence of), and general good (bad, or indifferent), character, does now sentence him, the prisoner, No. \_\_\_\_\_, Private \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, to undergo

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) A. B., President,  
date at \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

38 *When does the term of a Sentence of Imprisonment commence?*

On the day on which the proceedings of the Court are signed by the President.

39 *What is the Form, supposing the Court Martial is ordered to re-assemble?*

Date \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

The Court having re-assembled according to order, and having attentively weighed and re-considered the whole of the evidence adduced, both on the part of the prosecution and defence, as well as the observations of the Revising Officer, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner,

No. ———, Private ———, of the ——— Regiment, is (guilty or) not guilty, of the first charge, and does, therefore, acquit him of the same; with regard to the second charge, the Court is of opinion, that he, the prisoner, No. ———, Private ———, of the ——— Regiment, is guilty. The Court does, therefore, now sentence the prisoner, No. ———, Private ———, of the ——— Regiment, to ——— ——— ———  
 ——— ——— ———

(Signed) As above.

40 *What is the Form, supposing the Court Martial is ordered to re-assemble, and adheres to its former Sentence?*

Date ———, 18—.

The Court having, &c., ——— is still of opinion, that the prisoner, No. ———, Private ———, of the ——— Regiment, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him, and does, therefore, most respectfully adhere to its former sentence.

Signed and dated as before.

41 *Between what hours may the proceedings, or trial be carried on?*

Between the hours of eight in the morning and four in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example, or in the East Indies, where they may be held between the hours of six A.M., and four P.M.

42 *How are the Crimes of Habitual Drunkenness proved?*

By some competent person on the authority of the Regimental Defaulter Book, or by a certified extract therefrom. If at a distance from the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

43 *When a Prisoner is brought to a Court Martial, may his Commanding Officer be detailed as the President, or a Member of a Court Martial ordered to assemble?*

No.

44 *How often can a man be tried for the same Offence?*  
Only once.

45 *How often can a Court Martial be ordered to revise?*  
Only once.

46 *Can Evidence be taken on such revisions?*  
No.

47 *In taking the Votes, who do they begin with?*  
The Junior Member.

48 *Is a man warned that his previous Convictions will be brought in Evidence against him?*  
Yes.

49 *Is it necessary that a Prisoner should be examined by a Medical Officer on the morning fixed for his trial?*  
Yes.

50 *Does he give a Certificate?*  
Yes.

51 *What does that Certificate state?*  
That the Prisoner is able to undergo Corporal Punishment, or Imprisonment, solitary or otherwise.

52 *What is done with that Certificate?*  
It is attached to the proceedings of the Court Martial.

53 *How do they generally recommend a Prisoner to plead?*  
Not guilty.

54 *On a Non-commissioned Officer being found guilty, what is the first act of the Court?*  
To reduce him to the Ranks prior to awarding punishment.

55 *Can several Prisoners be tried by the same Court, without the President and Members being re-sworn?*

No; they must be resworn at the commencement of each case.

*56 Ought a Soldier to be kept more than forty-eight hours in confinement, without having his case inquired into?*

No; but in certain cases that period may be extended to eight days—not longer.

*57 When the proceedings of General, District, or Garrison Courts Martial have been confirmed, what becomes of them?*

The proceedings must be entered in the Regimental Court Martial Book, and returned to the President, who forwards them to the Judge Advocate General in London.

*58 State the different Minor Punishments a Commanding Officer may award?*

Forty-eight hours Black Hole,  
One month Confinement to Barracks,  
Fourteen days Pack Drill,  
Seven days Defaulter Room,  
One month Common Drill,  
Seven days Imprisonment, solitary or otherwise,  
Five days Stopped Pay,  
Extra Guards for irregularity on, or for ditto.

*59 Does a man lose his Pay when in the cells?*

Yes; but is allowed sixpence per diem for subsistence.

*60 When a man's Pay is stopped for Absence without Leave, what days do you include, supposing he is absent at three P.M. on the 4th, and does not return till seven A.M. on the 6th?*

Include the 4th and 6th, and award him Stopped Pay for three days.

*61 How many times may a Defaulter be drilled each day?*

Four times.

62 *How long each time ?*

One hour.

63 *How often should the Articles of War be read to the Troops ?*

Every three months.

64 *Are Governors, Provost Marshals, Gaolers, or Keepers of Public Prisons, to receive into their custody Military Offenders under Sentence, by General, or other Courts Martial ?*

Yes, on receipt of an Order in writing in that behalf, from the Officer Commanding the Regiment, or Detachment to which the Offender belongs, or is attached.

65 *Is that Order to specify the period of Imprisonment he is to undergo, and the day, and hour of the day on which he is to be released ?*

Yes.

66 *Does it also state the Sentence of the Court Martial ?*

Yes.

67 *When Troops are called out in aid of the Civil Power, or on the Line of March, or stationed in Billets, are they obliged to take men awarded seven days cells by the Commanding Officer ?*

Yes.

68 *How are they subsisted in Common Gaols ?*

According to the regulation of such place of confinement.

69 *How much, or what sum do they receive for that purpose ?*

Sixpence per diem.

70 *When a Soldier deserts, what is the first thing done ?*

A description return is forwarded to the Secretary-at-War.

71 *What amount of money is the person who apprehended the Deserter, entitled to ?*

A sum not exceeding forty shillings.

72 *And the Clerk for the Information, Commitment, and Report ?*

A fee of two shillings and no more.

73 *And the Medical Practitioner, in the absence of a Military Medical Officer, who examines him ?*

A fee of two shillings and sixpence.

74 *Any person fraudulently confessing himself in the presence of a Justice, to be a Deserter ?*

Is liable to be tried by Court Martial, and deemed to have duly enlisted, and to be a Soldier.

75 *Who have the power of extending Furloughs of Soldiers in case of sickness ?*

Any Military Officer of rank, not inferior to Captain, and any Adjutant of regular Militia within convenient distance, and it is lawful for any Justice to do so, immediately certifying by letter such extension to the Commanding Officer of corps, or detachment.

76 *For what amount of debt is a Soldier liable to be taken out of Her Majesty's service ?*

For a debt amounting to thirty pounds and upwards.

77 *And for what Offences ?*

For Felony, or Misdemeanor committed with violence to the person, property, or effects, of any of Her Majesty's subjects.

78 *What is the rate per mile and under, for carriages supplied in England, for the conveyance of the Baggage of Troops ?*

For every mile, a waggon with four or more horses, or a wain with six oxen, or four oxen and two horses, one shilling; and every waggon with narrow



wheels, and every cart with four horses, carrying not less than fifteen cwt., ninepence; and for every cart, or carriage, with less than four horses, and not carrying fifteen cwt., sixpence.

79 *And in Ireland?*

For every hundred weight loaded on any wheeled carriage, a halfpenny per mile.

80 *May not further rates be added in England?*

Yes, not exceeding fourpence, threepence, and twopence per mile, to the respective rates of one shilling, ninepence, and sixpence.

81 *What is the weight a carriage is allowed to carry in England?*

Thirty hundred weight.

82 *And in Ireland?*

No car shall be liable to carry more than six cwt., and no dray more than twelve cwt.

83 *But the owner of such carriage consenting to carry a greater weight?*

To be paid for the excess.

84 *Supposing you have a less weight, what should be paid in Ireland?*

Threepence a mile for each car, and sixpence for each dray.

85 *At whose expense should the baggage be weighed?*

At the expense of the Owners of the Carriage.

86 *In Scotland what is the rate per mile?*

Ninepence.

87 *What weight do they carry?*

Fifteen hundred weight at the least.

88 *Do they pay turnpike dues?*

No.

89 *Do Officers in uniform proceeding on public service pay tolls, &c. ?*

No, they are exempt from the payment of tolls whatever.

90 *May the Officer commanding a Regiment or Detachment pass over with his soldiers by regular Ferries in Scotland ?*

Yes, paying for himself and each soldier one-half only of the ordinary rate payable by single persons.

91 *What is the Allowance to Officers on the march with troops ?*

Five shillings, if they have marched ten miles or above each day, and not able to partake of the mess of their Regiment or Detachment.

92 *What is the Allowance in lieu of Forage for one horse to each Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Adjutant, on the march at home ?*

This Allowance is regulated by the Secretary-at-War with reference to the price of Forage.

93 *What is the Allowance to Officers when they cannot be provided with Barrack accommodation ?*

To Field officers, ten shillings and sixpence ; to Captains, eight shillings ; to Subalterns, six shillings.

94 *For the Conveyance of the Baggage of each Company ?*

One shilling and sixpence per mile.

95 *For that of three or four Field Officers, or for their Baggage actually conveyed ?*

One shilling per mile.

96 *For two Field Officers ?*

Ninepence per mile.

97 *For one Field Officer ?*

Sixpence per mile.

98 *For the Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Quarter Master, and Armourer ?*

Two shillings, in all, per mile.

99 *For a Captain's Detachment ?*

One shilling per mile.

100 *For a Detachment with two or more Subalterns ?*

Ninepence per mile.

101 *For a Detachment with one Subaltern ?*

Sixpence per mile.

102 *For Regimental Staff Officer accompanying a Detachment, if the only one present ?*

Sixpence per mile.

103 *If marching with other Officers ?*

Threepence per mile.

104 *What is the charge for the carriage of Baggage of Reserve Companies ?*

Same rates, except the Staff, for which only one shilling and sixpence a mile shall be allowed.

105 *For a Detachment moving without Stores ?*

A small cart is allowed for carrying the Officers' Light Baggage.

106 *What is the Annual Allowance for Postage, Stationery, for hire of Guard Room, Store Room, Camp Colors, and Pace Sticks, to a Regiment ?*

Forty Pounds.

107 *And for the Reserve Companies ?*

Twenty Pounds.

108 *What amount may be estimated for in aid of the expenses attending the first formation of a Regimental School ?*

Ten Pounds.

109 *And for that of Reserve Companies ?*

Five Pounds.

110 *And for the first formation of a Female School ?*

Five Pounds.

111 *And what amount per Company per annum for the Regimental School.*

Three Pounds.

112 *What is the travelling allowance to Officers employed on Courts Martial, and on Courts of Enquiry ?*

To a General Officer, not on the Staff, one shilling per mile ; ditto Regimental Field Officer, ninepence per mile ; ditto Regimental Officer below the rank of Major, sevenpence per mile.

113 *Should the business of the Court commence and terminate in one day, so that the Members shall be able to return ?*

General Officer not on the Staff, tenpence per mile ; Regimental Field Officer, eightpence per mile ; other Regimental Officers, sixpence per mile.

114 *What is the Daily Allowance to General Officers not on the Staff employed on distant Courts Martial ?*

Fifteen shillings a day.

115 *To Field Officers ?*

Seven shillings and sixpence.

116 *To Officers below the rank of Major ?*

Five shillings.

117 *What are the allowances to Witnesses for the prosecution ?*

Witnesses for prosecution are entitled to the same travelling daily allowance as are granted to Members of corresponding ranks.

118 *Is the attendance of the Adjutant of a Regiment*

*requisite for the sole purpose of producing the Court Martial Book?*

No, any Officer or Non-commissioned Officer who is otherwise summoned producing a verified extract from the said book is sufficient.

119 *Are Officers travelling by Steam Vessels or Steam Carriages entitled to claim Marching Money?*

They will, in such cases, be entitled to claim only the actual and necessary expense incurred, and the travelling allowance will be limited to those journeys, or parts of journeys, which cannot be performed by steam conveyance.

120 *How does a man become a Soldier?*

On accepting a shilling from any person in uniform in Her Majesty's service holding beating orders, or being otherwise duly authorised to raise Recruits.

121 *Should he be found fit what is done with him?*

He is taken before a Medical Officer and examined, and the fortieth and forty-sixth Articles of War read to him.

122 *To what do the fortieth and forty-sixth Articles of War relate?*

The former to Mutiny and Insubordination, and the latter to Desertion and Absence without Leave.

123 *How soon after his Enlistment should he be sworn in and attested?*

Within four days, and not sooner than twenty-four hours, any intervening Sunday not included.

124 *Before whom should he be taken for that purpose?*

Before a Magistrate of the town or borough in which he enlisted.

125 *Under what Act do men now enlist?*

The Limited Service.

126 *For what period do they enlist ?*

First for ten years, and, at the expiration of that, for a further term of eleven years.

127 *Supposing he should be ordered on Foreign Service within three years of the expiration of his first Engagement ?*

He may be re-engaged for eleven years.

128 *Supposing the second term expires while he is abroad ?*

It may be extended two years more.

129 *Supposing he is tried and convicted of an Offence a short time before the expiration of either term ?*

He will be considered to be in the service till after his trial and imprisonment for such offence.

130 *What is Smart Money ?*

One pound one shilling which a Recruit must pay to be released from his engagement, within twenty-four hours after he has made a declaration of a wish to pay Smart Money.

131 *What is the amount of the Bounty granted to each Recruit ?*

Four pounds.

132 *How much does each Recruit receive of that in Cash ?*

Two shillings and sixpence on attestation, and on his final approval one pound.

133 *What do his Regimental Necessaries generally cost in England ?*

Two pounds, seventeen shillings, and sixpence.

134 *What Clothing does each Recruit receive from Government ?*

One coat, one pair black trousers, and one pair of boots.

- 135 *How many pairs of Boots do Serjeants receive ?*  
Two pairs.
- 136 *When ought they to receive them ?*  
On the 1st of April of each year.
- 137 *How long should a soldier's Chaco last ?*  
Two years.
- 138 *From whom do the soldiers receive them ?*  
Government.
- 139 *How long should the soldier's Great Coat and Serjeants' Sashes last ?*  
Three years.
- 140 *Arms and Accoutrements, Swords, Drums, Queen's and Regimental Colors and Cases ?*  
Twelve years.
- 141 *Bayonet Scabbards, Sword ditto, Leather Cap Pockets, and Bugles ?*  
Six years.
- 142 *Armourer's Forge and Saddle ?*  
Twenty years.
- 143 *When Clothing is not issued, what compensation is allowed to the soldier ?*  
A monthly compensation of five shillings to Serjeants, and two shillings and nine pence to other ranks.
- 144 *Can the parts of a month be charged for ?*  
No, no broken periods.
- 145 *What amount may be charged for the Alteration of Clothing ?*  
One shilling.
- 146 *How is this charged ?*  
Sixpence to the Colonel, and sixpence to the Soldiers.



147 *When abroad, what Extra Charges are added to the cost price of the Necessaries sent out to the Regiment?*

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping expenses.

148 *By whom are these Extra Charges regulated?*

By the Regimental Committee.

149 *Are there any other Expenses to be added to these articles?*

Yes, any incidental expenses on landing at the station at which the regiment may be quartered.

150 *Is there any other?*

Yes, an additional charge of three per cent. upon the price charged by the tradesman.

151 *What is this for?*

A contingent fund, to meet the losses by deterioration, or by detention in store, and insects, &c.

152 *Does the Commanding Officer make any account of this, and to whom?*

Yes, to the Board of General Officers, and to the Secretary-at-War, on the 31st of March of each year, through the Adjutant General.

153 *Does the Commanding Officer cause any inspection to be made of the Necessaries in Store?*

Yes, once every quarter.

154 *Do the Paymaster and Quarter Master compare Accounts?*

Yes.

155 *Who forms the Regimental Committee?*

The Captains or Officers commanding Companies.

156 *By whom is the Expense of marking the Soldiers' Necessaries defrayed?*

By the Soldier.

157 *Can soldiers be placed under Stoppages for any other Articles of Necessaries not mentioned in the Clothing Warrant?*

No.

158 *State the full amount of Stoppages a soldier may be placed under?*

One shilling and sixpence per week.

159 *May the Stoppages ever exceed that amount?*

Yes, he may be placed under stoppages at his own request, or by Court Martial, not exceeding two-thirds of his daily pay.

160 *May Stoppages be made in advance?*

No, except by the desire of the Soldier, or that he is likely to be thrown heavily in debt by the receipt of the article.

161 *When the Government Clothing and Necessaries arrive at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, how do they ascertain that they are according to regulation?*

By comparing them with the sealed patterns supplied to the Regiment at the Colonel's expense.

162 *May Officers commanding Companies supply the men with any Articles purchased in the town or country where they may be quartered?*

Yes, by the sanction of the Commanding Officer, they are at liberty to procure on the spot, such articles as may be purchased with advantage to the Soldier.

163 *When a supply of Necessaries is required, what is done?*

The Officers commanding Companies form a Committee, and ascertain the wants of each Company, and prepare a general requisition under the control of the Commanding Officer, carefully avoiding all unnecessary accumulation of store.

164 *What is done with this requisition ?*

Transmitted by the Commanding Officer to the tradesman.

165 *On the arrival of the supply at Head Quarters of the Regiment, what is done ?*

A Regimental Committee formed of a Field Officer, and the Officers commanding Companies present, compare the supply with the sealed patterns, and can reject any articles not found conformable to such.

166 *Should the Commanding Officer publish the Prices to be paid by the Soldier ?*

Yes, in Regimental Orders.

167 *Should the Paymaster and Quarter Master compare Accounts ?*

Yes, at the termination of each quarter, and they are both examined by the Regimental Committee, who report to the Commanding Officer.

168 *May the Quarter Master have any pecuniary transactions with the tradesman or dealer in those Articles ?*

No, he is the store-keeper, and to issue them when required; but he is not to give any orders for necessaries, nor deal therein with the Soldier.

169 *At whose expense are the Great Coats supplied ?*

By Government, except in India, where they are supplied by the East India Company.

170 *Who pays for the Cuffs and Collars of the Serjeants' Great Coats ?*

The Ordnance Department.

171 *What is the Charge for the Cuffs and Collars of each ?*

One shilling and sevenpence.

172 *Who pays for the Serjeants' and Corporals' Chevrons ?*

The Serjeants and Corporals.

173 *Through whom and to whom is the application for Great Coats made ?*

To the Secretary-at-War, through the Regimental Agents; but on Foreign stations, the General, or Officer commanding, may order an issue from the Ordnance Store on the spot, transmitting to the Secretary-at-War, a duplicate of the requisition.

174 *Is any return made of the Great Coats in use ?*

Yes, Commanding Officers of Regiments, or Depôts, cause an inspection of the great coats on the 1st of April of each year.

175 *Who is chargeable with the repair of Arms ?*

The Officer commanding the Company, with such as damage done on parade, line of march, practice, and all damage not occasioned by the neglect of the Soldier, who is then charged.

176 *Who pays for the damage done, or loss of Arms, by unavoidable accident, or on actual service ?*

The Government.

177 *How often are they browned ?*

Every two years.

178 *What is the charge ?*

Eightpence each.

179 *At whose expense ?*

The Soldier's.

180 *Are the Locks ever oiled ?*

Yes, once a month.

181 *At whose expense ?*

The Officer commanding the Company.

182 *Who is charged with the Arms, Accoutrements, and all Warlike Stores of a Company ?*

The Captain, or Officer commanding the Company.

183 *What quantity of Ammunition has a soldier in time of peace?*

Ten rounds of ball cartridge, and eleven caps.

184 *And on service?*

Sixty rounds of ball, and seventy-five caps.

185 *In what proportion are the Caps issued?*

Fifty to every forty rounds of ball, and eleven to every ten of blank cartridge.

186 *What is the Ball Cartridge composed of?*

A ball of fourteen and a half to the pound, and of powder four and a half drachms.

187 *What is the quantity of Ball Ammunition that may be expended per man annually for practice?*

Thirty rounds, and thirty-seven and a half caps.

188 *What is the quantity of Blank?*

Sixty rounds, and seventy caps.

189 *How much of this may be expended in the Spring?*

Two-thirds.

190 *When is the remainder expended?*

In Autumn.

191 *To whom should the Application be made?*

The Ordnance Department.

192 *When should the Spring Allowance be applied for?*

Before the 1st of August.

193 *And the Autumn Allowance?*

Before the 1st of December.

194 *May the Service Ammunition be used for Practice without sanction?*

No.

195 *What is done to prevent any mistake with the Blank Ammunition?*

It is made up in blue paper.

196 *Suppose a man lose his Ammunition, what is the amount charged per round?*

Fourpence.

197 *And the Caps?*

Ten shillings per thousand.

198 *What is the full amount of Stoppages authorized to be charged against a man unless at his own request or by Court Martial?*

	At home.	Abroad.
For Messing and Washing, including charge for rations . .	4 11½	3 6
For necessaries . . . . .	1 6	1 6
For articles for cleaning and other incidental expenses . .	0 6½	0 6½
	<hr/> 7 0	<hr/> 5 6½

199 *What is the price of the Ration at Home and Abroad?*

At home sixpence, and abroad threepence half-penny.

200 *If a man be in debt, and the charge for Washing and Messing be less than the regulated daily rate, may the Captain of the Company apply the difference towards the liquidation of the debt?*

Yes.

201 *What is the Contingent Allowance?*

A shilling per day allowed by Government to the Captain, or Officer commanding a Company of fifty men, or under, and sixpence extra for every additional twenty-five men.

202 *What is it allowed for ?*

As an indemnification for the expense of repairing arms, and of burials, and for losses incurred by him, in consequence of the death, or desertion of men.

203 *What is the Day Book ?*

A book of a portable size, having a page allotted to each man in the Company, at the top of which, should be inserted his name and Regimental number, showing all articles that have been issued to him during the month, the date on which they were issued, and their price, all repairs done, and all extra payments.

204 *What is the use of the Pay Sheet ?*

It shows the amount of daily pay each man has received during the month.

205 *What is the Company's Ledger ?*

A book, in which each man should have a leaf to himself, name and Regimental number legibly written at the top, shows the sums paid, and articles furnished during the month, the date on which they were issued, and price, the amount of pay drawn, repairs done, &c., &c.; and the amount of pay due to, and good conduct pay, additional pay, &c., &c. Every man who can write, must sign in the presence of the Captain, or Officer commanding the Company; if he cannot sign, he must make his mark thus:

His

F. Ready, Lance Corporal,  
(Witness.)

John x Atkins.  
mark.

206 *Supposing a man is confined in the Guard Room, would you deduct Sixpence a day of his pay ?*

No, he must be credited with the whole amount of his pay.

207 *When a soldier is convicted by Court Martial and sentenced to Imprisonment, from what date does he lose service ?*

From the date of the offence.

208 *A soldier sentenced to Imprisonment and Forfeiture of Pay, from what date does the Forfeiture commence?*

On his release from Imprisonment.

209 *Suppose he is again imprisoned before he has completed the former sentence of Forfeiture?*

The forfeiture of pay ceases till he is again released.

210 *What does a soldier forfeit by Imprisonment by Court Martial?*

Both pay and service.

211 *And when imprisoned by award of Commanding Officer?*

Pay only.

212 *What is the amount of Hospital Charges?*

Tenpence a day in England, ninepence abroad, and eightpence for boys under fifteen years.

213 *When a man reports himself Sick, and is taken into Hospital, is he charged with Hospital Stoppages for that day?*

No, the day after.

214 *Why so?*

Because he must pay for his messing already purchased for him in his Company.

215 *When a man under sentence of Imprisonment and is admitted into Hospital, does that time count as part of his punishment?*

Yes.

216 *Do the men in Hospital ever see their Accounts?*

Yes, they should be settled with monthly, and the balance credit, if any, should be carried on to his next month's account.



217 *Furloughs are granted to soldiers as what ?*

An indulgence.

218 *What Advance of Pay do soldiers receive going on Furlough ?*

Serjeants receive one shilling, other ranks eightpence.

219 *Do they receive Liquor Money while on Furlough ?*

No.

220 *When do they receive the remainder of their Pay due ?*

On rejoining the Head Quarters of their Regiment, or Dépôt.

221 *What number of miles is considered a Day's March ?*

Ten miles and upwards.

222 *What do soldiers receive in England per day on the Line of March in addition to their Pay ?*

Threepence, and tenpence for a hot meal.

223 *In Ireland ?*

Fourpence.

224 *In Scotland ?*

Fivepence.

225 *What should they receive for a Hot Meal ?*

One pound of bread; one pound and a quarter of meat previous to being dressed; one pound of potatoes or other vegetable; two pints of small beer; vinegar, salt, and pepper.

226 *After a long day's Journey by rail or steamer what may they receive ?*

In England a hot meal; in Ireland fourpence; in Scotland fivepence.

227 *What is Lodging Money ?*

Twopence a day granted to three married men, per hundred, rank and file, to find their own lodging.

228 *What is the Allowance in Stationary Quarters ?*

A halfpenny a day is allowed (for each man not dieted as a Soldier, on the march in England,) to the inhabitants on whom the man is billeted.

229 *And in Scotland ?*

One penny a day ; in Scotland it is given to the Soldier.

230 *And in Ireland what is allowed ?*

The following rates :

	For Serj <sup>ts</sup> Other ranks.		
In Dublin . . .	1	1	0 6½
In the Country . .	1	0	0 6

231 *What is this for ?*

For furnishing the soldiers with candles, vinegar, and salt, use of fire and utensils for cooking and eating their meat.

232 *What is the Allowance for each Horse in England in Billets ?*

Ninepence per diem.

233 *And in Ireland ?*

Established by the Lord Lieutenant.

234 *What is the Acquittance Roll ?*

A document for the information of the Commanding Officer, which each soldier present with the Company signs, immediately after he has signed the Ledger, as an acknowledgment that he is satisfied with his accounts.

235 *What is the meaning of Non-effectives ?*

A man becomes non-effective by death or desertion, &c.

236 *When a man dies, how does the Officer commanding the Company act?*

He and two other Officers take an inventory of his effects, which are sold by auction within one month after his decease.

237 *What is done with the amount thus realized?*

After paying his funeral expenses and regimental debts, the residue is added to his other credits, if any, and handed over to the Pay Master for transmission through the Secretary-at-War, together with the non-effective accounts, for his next of kin.

238 *What is the total amount you may expend on a man's Funeral?*

One pound, fifteen shillings.

239 *Supposing there is not sufficient Effects to meet this Expense?*

Then it must be defrayed by the Captain or Officer commanding the Company.

240 *What are the Non-effective Returns?*

Inventory of deceased soldier's effects.

Particulars of the sale thereof.

Statement of accounts.

241 *How are these made out?*

In duplicate.

242 *If the Deceased has made a Will, what is done with it?*

It is forwarded with the non-effective accounts, and a certified copy kept at the Regiment.

243 *When a soldier deserts, how do you act?*

Forward a description return to the Secretary-at-War; the Captain and two other Officers take an inventory of his effects, which are sold by auction within three months after his desertion, and after paying his

regimental debts, whatever balance remains, is handed over to the Regimental Pay Master, with the non-effective accounts, for the public.

244 *Supposing a soldier proves to be an Apprentice, how do you act ; or a Deserter who has re-enlisted, or a man convicted of Felony by a Civil Court ?*

The same as a deserter as regards kit.

245 *Supposing a Deserter is recovered to the service within the three months ?*

The Colonel has power to restore to him the whole or part of his kit.

246 *What does the soldier's Pocket Ledger contain ?*

It contains extracts from the Articles of War, Pension, and Good Conduct Warrants ; all Recruits on joining are provided with one, and at the end of each month, the debt or credit due from or to any man is entered. If the Soldier is in debt, he signs to it ; if in credit, the Officer signs to it ; and when clear, they both sign. It also contains an account of all government clothing, wounds received in action, promotions, reductions, and services, also the name and address of his next of kin, all deposits in the regimental savings bank.

247 *When is the Muster taken ?*

On the last day of each month, except that be a Sunday, when it should be taken on the next day.

248 *By whom is the Muster Roll made out ?*

The Adjutant of the Regiment.

249 *What does it contain ?*

The Christian and Surname, and the Regimental Number, of every soldier in the Regiment, and every thing that may tend to make it an accurate record.

250 *What is the Interest allowed upon Deposits in the Regimental Savings Bank ?*

Three and three-quarters per cent., or three pounds fifteen shillings per one hundred pounds.

251 *On what sums is Interest allowed ?*

On no other parts of a pound but six and eightpence and thirteen and fourpence.

252 *How long must a sum of money have remained in the Bank to bear Interest ?*

At least one month.

253 *When is the Interest added to the Principal ?*

Quarterly.

254 *When a man is discharged, how long may he keep his Deposits in the Regimental Savings Bank bearing Interest ?*

For six months.

255 *May he keep it longer ?*

Yes, but without interest.

256 *When a soldier dies, what becomes of his Deposits and Interest thereon ?*

Added to his other credits, and transmitted to the Secretary-at-War.

257 *When a soldier deserts, what becomes of his Deposits ?*

Forfeited to the public.

258 *Who keeps the Savings Bank Ledger of the Company ?*

The Captain or Officer Commanding the Company, who is responsible for the correctness of all entries made therein; and he should see that the Pay Master debits all deposits against him, and that all withdrawals are credited to him on the back of the Monthly Pay List.

259 *Monthly Returns from the Companies ?*

Differ in every Regiment.

260 *State the first thing you would do on taking over a Company ?*

See that the arms and accoutrements in possession of the Company were fit for service, and that each man had his proper quantity of ammunition and caps; that all claims had been settled, and that the great coats were good, and that the men's kits were in good order and marked; that each man's pocket ledger had been made up and signed, and have all receipts produced on account of the Company.

261 *What amount of Debt would you take over in all with the Company ?*

Not more than ten pounds.

262 *And with any one man ?*

Not more than ten shillings.

263 *Who has the charge of the Company's Defaulter Book ?*

The Captain or Officer Commanding the Company.

264 *What does it contain ?*

All crimes or offences committed by the soldier, for which he has been punished or reprimanded.

265 *How are the crimes of Drunkenness entered ?*

In red ink.

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## *Rewards for Service and Good Conduct.*

266 *What is the amount distributed annually in Annuities ?*

Two thousand pounds.

267 *To whom is this given ?*

To serjeants while serving, and discharged for meritorious services.

268 *Do they receive a Silver Medal ?*

Yes.

269 *What is Service Pay ?*

Twopence a day extra after fourteen years service, to men who enlisted prior to 1st of September, 1836, and who have not availed themselves of the Good Conduct Warrants.

270 *Who receive Good Conduct Pay ?*

\* A Corporal, Drummer, or Private.

271 *After how many years' service may they receive the first Penny and Badge ?*

Five years service, and two years clear of the Regimental Defaulter Book.

272 *The second ?*

Ten years service, and being in the receipt of one penny Good Conduct Pay for the last two years.

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\* A Serjeant reduced by sentence of Court Martial, can reckon his service as a Non-commissioned Officer as Good Conduct Service, forfeiting a penny a day for one year for the offence for which he was reduced.

273 *The third ?*

Fifteen years service, and being in the receipt of twopence Good Conduct Pay for the last two years, and so on.

274 *How does a soldier lose Good Conduct Pay and Badge ?*

By the commission of any offence by which the Commanding Officer is obliged to record his name in the Regimental Defaulter Book.

275 *Supposing he is not already in possession of the Pay and Badge ?*

He is ineligible for it for two years from the date of the offence.

276 *Supposing he is already in possession of this distinguishing mark ?*

He will lose it for one year, while a second offence within twelve months will deprive him of it for two years.

277 *Supposing he should have three, and he should forfeit them all ?*

He must serve with uninterrupted good conduct two years for each penny and badge.

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## *Gratuities.*

278 *What is the sum paid to a Regiment of seven hundred rank and file annually ?*

Thirty pounds.

279 *And for a Regiment under that establishment ?*

Twenty pounds.

280 *Who is this given to ?*

Men who have served twenty-one years, and have never been convicted by a Court Martial.

281 *How is it distributed ?*

To Serjeants of ten years standing, and twenty-one years service, fifteen pounds; to Corporals of seven years standing, and twenty-one years service, ten pounds; to Privates of twenty-one years service, five pounds.

282 *What do those who receive this Gratuity receive besides ?*

A silver medal.

283 *Are men who enlisted before the first of September, 1836, entitled to wear Good Conduct Badges, I mean those who have not availed themselves of the Good Conduct Warrant ?*

Yes, if they have been clear of the Regimental Defaulter Book the required period.

284 *Can Soldiers who enlisted previous to the 1st of September, 1836, relinquish their right to additional Pay, and receive Good Conduct Pay ?*

Yes, soldiers who have completed fifteen years service may relinquish their right to additional pay, and receive threepence a day Good Conduct Pay, provided their names shall not have appeared in the Regimental Defaulters' Book for at least six years immediately preceding the exchange.

285 *A Soldier with less than fifteen years Service, and already in the receipt of twopence a day additional Pay for length of Service, may he relinquish, if so, what amount of Good Conduct Pay may he receive?*

Yes, he may relinquish his right to additional pay, and receive the same amount of Good Conduct Pay, provided his name shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book for at least four years immediately preceding the exchange.

286 *Soldiers not yet in the receipt of additional Pay, may they relinquish their right to additional Pay, and receive Good Conduct Pay?*

Yes, on completing the respective periods of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty years, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book, in the first instance, for at least two years,

In the second, for at least four years.

In the third, ditto six ditto.

In the fourth, ditto eight ditto.

In the fifth, ditto ten ditto.

In the sixth, ditto twelve ditto.

287 *Do Soldiers who were in the Battle of Waterloo, reckon two years in addition to their actual Service in claiming Good Conduct Pay?*

Yes.

288 *Do those who enlisted before the first December, 1829, reckon three years for two of actual Service after eighteen years of age, in the East and West Indies?*

Yes.

289 *In claiming their discharge, how do the above reckon Service?*

Actual service only reckons.

## *Pensions.*

290 *How do Soldiers enlisted prior to 2nd March, 1833, receive Pensions?*

According to the Warrant dated 14th November, 1829.

### DISCHARGED FROM WOUNDS OR INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACTION.

291 *What Pension may a Serjeant receive for the loss of both eyes or two limbs?*

From two shillings and sixpence to three shillings and sixpence.

292 *To a Serjeant incapable of earning a livelihood?*

From two shillings to three shillings.

293 *To those able in a small degree to earn a livelihood?*

From one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

294 *To those able to contribute materially towards a livelihood?*

From one shilling to one shilling and sixpence.

295 *What Pension may a Corporal receive for the loss of both eyes or two limbs?*

From two shillings to three shillings.

296 *To a Corporal incapable of earning a livelihood?*

From one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

297 *To those able in a small degree to earn a livelihood?*

From one shilling to one shilling and sixpence.

298 *To those able to contribute materially towards a livelihood?*

From ninepence to one shilling.

299 *What Pension may a Private receive for the loss of both eyes or two limbs?*

From one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

300 *To a Private incapable of earning a livelihood ?*  
From one shilling to one shilling and sixpence.

301 *To those able in a small degree to earn a livelihood ?*  
From ninepence to one shilling.

302 *To those able to contribute materially towards earning a livelihood ?*  
From sixpence to ninepence.

SOLDIERS ENLISTED SUBSEQUENT TO 1ST MARCH, 1833.

303 *What Pension may a Serjeant receive for loss of both eyes or two limbs, and requiring aid ?*  
From two shillings and sixpence to three shillings.

304 *To those rendered incapable by wounds of earning a livelihood, but not requiring aid ?*  
Two shillings.

305 *To a Serjeant able to contribute towards earning a livelihood, but rendered unfit for the ordinary duties of a Soldier ?*

From one shilling and threepence to one shilling and eightpence.

306 *What Pension may a Corporal receive for loss of both eyes or two limbs, and requiring aid ?*

From one shilling and tenpence to two shillings and fourpence.

307 *To those rendered incapable by wounds of earning a livelihood, but not requiring aid ?*

One shilling and sixpence.

308 *To those able to contribute towards earning a livelihood, but rendered unfit for the ordinary duties of a Soldier ?*

From one shilling to one shilling and threepence.

309 *What Pension may a Private receive for loss of both eyes or two limbs, and requiring aid?*

From one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

310 *To those rendered incapable by wounds of earning a livelihood, but not requiring aid?*

One shilling and twopence.

311 *To those able to contribute towards earning a livelihood, but rendered unfit for the ordinary duties of Soldier?*

From eightpence to one shilling.

312 *May any increase to these Pensions be granted in cases of extreme suffering?*

Yes, by Her Majesty's Royal Bounty, a sixpence per day.

#### PERMANENT PENSIONS FOR BLINDNESS.

313 *What is the rate of Pensions to those who have become blind from unavoidable causes, other than wounds?*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
To Privates . . . . .	From	0	9	to 1 0
To Corporals of 7 years' standing	„	1	0	„ 1 3
To Serjeants of 10 years' as	}	„	1	3 „ 2 0
Non-commissioned Officer, and not less than 5 yrs. as a Serjt.				

314 *May these rates be increased?*

Yes; fourpence to Non-commissioned Officers, and threepence to Privates.

315 *Can a Soldier claim to be discharged for the loss of an eye only?*

No; unless he has received other wounds, and is incapable of further service.

316 *Men enlisted previous to second March, 1833, and declared unfit for the ordinary duties of a Soldier, what is the rate of their Pension after twenty-one years Service?*

One shilling.

317 *Twenty-five years Service ?*

One shilling and twopence.

318 *Men enlisted subsequent to March, 1833, after completing twenty-one years Service and discharged at their own request, or for public Service ?*

From eightpence to one shilling.

319 *May they receive any addition to these rates ?*

Yes; one halfpenny per day for each year of actual service after twenty-one years; but in no case shall the maximum be exceeded, except by the addition of reward for Good Conduct.

320 *How are Non-commissioned Officers' Pensions computed ?*

According to the date of their Enlistment, at the same rate as Privates, with the following additions for each year's service as Non-commissioned Officers :

	<i>d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Serjeant Major . . .	2½, and not to exceed		2 6
Quarter Master Serjeant	2 ditto		2 3
Color Serjt. and Serjt. .	1 ditto		2 0
Corporals . . . . .	0½ ditto		1 6

Provided always that the Non-commissioned Officers have served twenty-one years, and for three years immediately preceding their discharge.

321 *May those enlisted subsequent to 1st March, 1833, and discharged after twenty-one years Service for disability contracted in the Service receive additions ?*

Yes; temporary increases as follow:—Privates, threepence; Corporals, fourpence; and Serjeants, sixpence; for one year, and renewed if the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital see fit.

322 *What Pension may a Soldier receive who is discharged on account of permanent disability contracted in, and by the Service after fourteen years, but under twenty-one ?*

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Serjeants may obtain . . .	from	0	9	to	1 3
Corporals ditto . . . . .	„	0	7	„	1 0
Privates . . . . .	„	0	6	„	0 9

## TEMPORARY PENSIONS.

323 *What Pension may a Soldier receive who is discharged before completing twenty-one years Service, in consequence of disability ?*

Under 7 years service, 6d. a day from 1 to 18 months.

Above 7 years service, & under 10, do., from 1 to 2 yrs.

Above 10 years service, & under 14, do., from 2 to 3 yrs.

Above 14 years service, & under 21, do., from 3 to 5 yrs.

324 *What additions may Non-commissioned Officers receive who have served continuously as such for at least three years, previous to their discharge ?*

Corporals, twopence ; serjeants, fourpence.

325 *Can Soldiers receive permanent as well as temporary Pensions if discharged on reduction ?*

Yes.

326 *What pension may a Soldier receive who enlisted subsequent to 1st March, 1833, and discharged for wounds received in action ?*

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Serjeants . . . . .	from	1	3	to	3 0
Corporals . . . . .	„	1	0	„	2 4
Privates . . . . .	„	0	8	„	2 0

327 *There are some additions to these, are there not ?*

Yes ; in cases of extreme suffering or gallant conduct in the field, sixpence a day may be added by the Royal Bounty.

328 *If totally blind from unavoidable causes other than wounds, what may they receive ?*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Serjeants . . . . .	from 1	3	to 2	0
Corporals . . . . .	„ 1	0	„ 1	3
Privates . . . . .	„ 0	9	„ 1	0

329 *After fourteen years Service, if totally blind and constitution broken by foreign climate, what is the daily increase?*

For Non-commissioned Officers, fourpence; for privates, threepence.

330 *Are temporary Pensions granted for disability before twenty-one years Service?*

Yes; from sixpence a day, from one month to five years.

331 *From what age are the Pensions of Non-commissioned Officers computed?*

Like those of Privates after eighteen years of age.

332 *What additions may they receive for each year of Service?*

	d.	s.	d.
Corporal . . . . .	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
Serjeant . . . . .	1	2	0
Quarter Mast. Serjt. . . . .	2	2	3
Serjeant Major . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6

} till it arrives at  
} the maximum of

333 *When it is the intention of a discharged Soldier enlisted subsequent to the 1st March, 1833, to settle in any of Her Majesty's Colonies, what sum of money may he receive instead of his Pension?*

	Privates.	Corporals.	Serjeants.
After 12 years service . . .	£10	£15	£20
„ 14 „ . . .	12	18	24
„ 15 „ . . .	14	20	28
„ 16 „ . . .	16	24	32
„ 17 „ . . .	18	27	36
„ 18 „ . . .	20	30	40
„ 19 „ . . .	24	36	48



334 *By what means may a Soldier forfeit any claim to Pension he may be entitled to on discharge ?*

By a conviction of Desertion, he forfeits all claim to Pension from service anterior to that conviction.

335 *How does he forfeit all claim to Pension ?*

On conviction of any of the following Offences : —Of having wilfully maimed himself; of having tampered with his eyes, or caused total or partial loss of sight by his vice or intemperance or other misconduct; of having been privy to the making of a false entry, or of producing any false document, either as regards his own services, or those of any other person; or upon conviction by a Court Martial, or by a civil tribunal, of any vicious or disgraceful conduct.

336 *How may he again be entitled to Pension ?*

By subsequent performance of good, faithful, and gallant conduct.

337 *How may a Pensioner subject himself to forfeiture of Pension ?*

For wilfully obtaining credit for more than his actual service by means of false entries, alterations, or erasures in regimental books or documents, &c.; for the commission of any felonious act or gross fraud: for not appearing when called upon to serve; or refusing to serve when required.

338 *Are men enlisted before the 2nd of March, 1833, and discharged after having completed twenty-four years actual Service, liable to be called upon for future Service ?*  
No.

339 *Is there nothing more by which a prisoner may forfeit his Pension ?*

Yes: for neglecting to obey the call of the Magistrate to assist in preserving the peace; for gross violence or outrage towards any Person paying the Pen-

sioners; for assuming a false name when committed or imprisoned by a Magistrate on any charge of vagrancy, or of any misdemeanor or crime; or of conviction by a civil tribunal for felony, or of any vicious or disgraceful conduct; or any Pensioner neglecting to draw his Pension for four successive months.

340 *Should a Pensioner apply to the parish for relief for himself or family, or shall suffer himself to become chargeable to the parish, what becomes of his Pension?*

Payable to the Parish Officers.

341 *On what account are discharges granted?*

On account of incapacity for future service; on reduction of the Military Establishment; or as an Indulgence, upon certain conditions.

342 *What must a Soldier pay for his Discharge, if granted as an indulgence?*

	At home.	Abroad.
Under 7 years service	£20	
After 7 years service	£18	
„ 10 „	£15	
„ 12 „	£10	
„ 14 „	£5	
„ 15 „	Free	3 months' pay.
„ 16 „	Free	3 months' pay. 6 ditto.
„ 17 „	Free	6 ditto. 12 ditto.
„ 18 and } „	Free	12 ditto. 18 ditto.
„ 21		

343 *And under the Good Conduct Warrant?*

Under 5 years service	£20
After 5 years service, and 1 mark	£18
„ 7 ditto, and 1 mark	£15
„ 10 ditto, and 1 mark	£10
„ 10 ditto, and 2 marks	£5
„ 12 ditto, and 1 mark	£5
„ 12 ditto, and 2 marks	Free.
„ 14 ditto, and 1 mark	Free.

After 14 years Service and	{ Free, with right of
2 marks . . . .	{ deferred Pens <sup>n</sup> . of 4 <i>d</i> .
„ 16 ditto, and 1 mark . .	Free, ditto.
„ 15 ditto, and 3 marks, .	Free, ditto, with 6 <i>d</i> .
„ 16 ditto, and 2 marks,	{ Free, ditto, with 6 <i>d</i> .
the last at least for 2 years }	

344 *What is the daily pay, of the Soldiers, from the Serjeant Major down to the Private?*

	s.	d.	
Serjeant Major . . .	3	1	including Beer Money.
Quarter Master Serjeant	2	7	Ditto.
Color Serjeant . . .	2	5	Ditto.
Serjeant . . . . .	1	11	Ditto.
Corporal . . . . .	1	5	Ditto.
Drummer . . . . .	1	2½	Ditto.
Private . . . . .	1	1	Ditto.
Boys under 15 . . .	0	10	Ditto.

[For the mode of keeping the Men's Account, see the Form laid down at the beginning of every Company's Ledger.]

## *Duties on Detachment.*

345 *On arrival at the place where you are to remain, what would you do first?*

Cry down the credit of the Detachment.

346 *What is your duty when on Detachment as regards parades, interior economy, discipline, &c.?*

Conform to the Standing Orders of the Regiment.

347 *What do you subject yourself to by neglecting to cry down the credit?*

To be suspended for three months, and my pay for that time applied to the discharging of such debts

as shall have been contracted by the soldiers under my command beyond the amount of their daily subsistence.

348 *Supposing the Pay-Master could not attend to take the muster ?*

I would muster the Detachment myself, and forward it to the Head Quarters of the Regiment duly declared.

349 *How would you get money for your men ?*

Draw it through the Paymaster.

350 *Supposing you were on Outline Picquet in the presence of an enemy, would your party present or carry arms ?*

No ; they pay no Compliments.

351 *Do your Sentries take any complimentary notice of Officers passing their posts ?*

No.

352 *Would you prevent any person coming to the camp with provisions ?*

No.

353 *Supposing the enemy sent a flag of truce, what would you do ?*

I would halt them and treat them with civility, send the officer or person bearing the flag under a proper escort to the Officer commanding the Out-posts, who would send him to Head Quarters, if necessary.

354 *Supposing a Deserter came in from the enemy ?*

I would send him in, under a proper escort, to the Officer commanding the Out-posts, who would send him to Head Quarters.

355 *Would you allow Officers, Soldiers, or camp followers in or out ?*

No ; not without a Regular Pass.

356 *In what state would you carry your men's provisions on picquet?*

Cooked.

357 *What is your particular duty with respect to reliefs?*

Inspect them both before going and on returning from their posts.

358 *What is your duty as an Officer commanding an out-post as soon as you arrive on the ground?*

Make myself master of the situation; carefully examine, not only the space I occupy, but the heights within musket shot, the roads and paths leading to, or near the post, their breadth, particularly for cannon; keep up a constant communication with the adjoining posts; examine the ditches or ravines that favor the advance of an enemy, and consider all the points from which I am likely to be attacked; prevent surprise; strengthen my post by all the means in my power—fell trees, draw them up with their roots towards the post, cut brushwood to a certain distance, and, when supplied with proper tools, to throw up a breastwork.

359 *How are your Sentries or Védettes at night or thick weather?*

Doubled.

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## *Duties on Board Ship.*

360 *May an Officer quit the vessel on board of which he is embarked with troops?*

No, not without leave.

361 *Who commands?*

The Senior Officer.

362 *What kind of frock are the men supplied with on board?*

Coarse Canvas Frock.

363 *What is the duty of the Commanding Officer, immediately on embarkation?*

See the Arms placed in the arm rack, and the Accoutrements properly stowed away.

364 *May he order the arm rack to be taken down after the voyage?*

No; he is on no account to allow the Arm Rack to be injured or destroyed.

365 *How are the men allotted and divided?*

They should be allotted to berths, and divided into messes, and packs hung up by their berths.

366 *Who has the charge of the spare ammunition?*

It is in custody of the Commanding Officer.

367 *How many watches are the men divided into?*

Three.

368 *How many of these watches are on deck?*

One.

369 *Who are the watches in charge of?*

A Subaltern.

370 *Should there be an Officer of the Day appointed?*

Yes.

371 *What is he considered as?*

The Officer of the Guard.

372 *What is the strength of the Guard?*

In proportion to the number of men embarked.

373 *Are the men of each watch appointed to Stations?*

Yes; to assist the sailors in working the vessel.

374 *Are they allotted to Stations for any other purpose?*

Yes; in case of fire or alarm.

375 *Is there a Captain of the Day appointed?*

Yes; when there are two or more Captains, a Captain of the Day is to be appointed, to whom the Subaltern reports.

376 *At what hour does the Guard mount?*

At Nine, A.M.

377 *Should it be exercised?*

Yes; weather permitting.

378 *How should they mount in harbour and at sea?*

In harbour with Arms, and at sea with Bayonets.

379 *How should the troops parade every morning?*

Without shoes or socks.

380 *How often are the cooks to parade?*

Clean once a day.

381 *Should the recruits and awkward men be drilled?*

Yes, twice a day, in the forenoon and afternoon.

382 *What is done in warm climates for the men to wash in?*

Two tubs are placed on the forecastle.

383 *How often are the men to put on clean shirts and to shave?*

Twice a week.

384 *What is done to clean the privies?*

Buckets of water are thrown down.

385 *At what hour should the bedding be brought up?*

One hour after sunrise.

386 *Where is it placed?*

In the netting.

387 *What is then done?*

Decks are scrubbed and swept.

388 *How often should the upper deck be scrubbed and washed ?*

Every morning.

389 *By whom ?*

The watch.

390 *How often should between-decks be washed ?*

Once a week.

391 *Who sees the bedding or hammocks taken down and hung up ?*

The Orderly Officer.

392 *At what hour ?*

At retreat or sunset.

393 *Who attends the cleaning of births ?*

The Orderly Officer.

394 *Who does he report to ?*

The Captain of the Day or Officer Commanding.

395 *Does he attend the meals ?*

Yes, he attends all meals, and reports any neglect of victualing to the Commanding Officer.

396 *Who sees the rum issued ?*

The Orderly Officer.

397 *What portions of water to one of spirit ?*

Three parts water.

398 *Where would you post particularly two sentries ?*

One on each side of the cook-house.

399 *What orders should they have ?*

To allow no person to take fire from the cook-house.

400 *How often are the coppers cleaned ?*

Before and after use.



401 *In bad weather what would you do with the bedding?*

If it was in the netting, I should have it taken down.

402 *At what hour should the men's lights be extinguished?*

At 8 P.M.

403 *What is the Orderly Officer's duty at this time?*

To go round and see them out, and report to the Captain of the Day or Commanding Officer.

404 *At what hour should the Officers' lights be extinguished?*

At 10 o'clock P.M.

405 *Are there any lights allowed after this hour?*

Yes, in lanterns, over which there must be sentries.

406 *Is there any smoking allowed between decks?*

No.

407 *How would you exercise your men?*

Cause them to repair to quarters and gun exercise, and cause squads of twenty men to move round the vessel in double time for ten or twelve minutes at a time.

408 *How often would you look at the arms and accoutrements?*

Frequently.

409 *What would you do to the locks and barrels to prevent rust?*

Grease them.

410 *How often are the troops to be inspected in marching order?*

Once a week.

411 *What is usually thrown down to fumigate?*

Chloride of lime.

412 *Supposing you had no chloride of lime, what would you use ?*

Four ounces Common Salt, one ounce Oxide of Magnesia in powder, one ounce of Sulphuric Acid, two ounces of water; the water and acid I would first mix together and pour over the other ingredients in a bason, which should be placed in a pipkin of hot sand.

413 *Who has charge of the windsails ?*

The Serjeant of the watch, who is responsible that the men do not tie them at the bottom.

414 *Are the men allowed to sleep upon deck in warm climates ?*

No, it produces fluxes and fevers.

415 *Are the men allowed to bathe in harbour ?*

Yes, provided a boat be manned to prevent accidents.

416 *How many men should be allowed in the water at the same time ?*

Not more than ten, and those on the same side of the vessel.

417 *When should the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon examine the men ?*

At morning parade.

418 *Where are the sick ?*

Separated from the healthy.

419 *Who has charge of the medical comforts ?*

The Medical Officer.

420 *What are they ?*

Certain quantities of port wine, sugar, tea, soap, preserved meats, and Scotch barley.

421 *What should the Medical Officer guard the men against on arrival in warm climates ?*

Against eating much green fruit.

422 *What is the particular duty of the Commanding Officer ?*

To check all species of insubordination, immorality, or vice.

423 *May a Military Court Martial be held on board Her Majesty's Ships in commission ?*

No. Should any Officer or Soldier commit any military offence, he must be removed to a transport for trial, but privates may be summarily punished, provided the Commanding Officers of the ship and troops concur, otherwise he must be removed to the transport for trial.

424 *May the Commanding Officer of the ship place any person under arrest or close confinement for breaking the laws or discipline of the vessel in which he is embarked ?*

Yes.

425 *How often should Divine Service be performed ?*

Every Sunday.

426 *When there is no Clergyman, who performs that duty ?*

The Commanding Officer must officiate.

427 *On a Regiment embarking for garrison duty abroad, how many of the lawful wives of the Soldiers are allowed to accompany them ?*

In the proportion of six to every one hundred men, including Non-commissioned Officers.

428 *And to India ?*

Twelve.

429 *And on Active Service ?*

None.

430 *What characters should be selected ?*

The best.

## *Convict Guards.*

431 *What is the first duty of the Commanding Officer on going on board ?*

Apply to the Surgeon for his full and active co-operation.

432 *What would you caution your men against ?*

Having any communication with the convicts.

433 *And your Sentries ?*

From replying to any question put to them by a convict ?

434 *How are the men to be divided ?*

Into three watches.

435 *Is there a Guard ?*

Yes, by day and night.

436 *Where is the Guard by day ?*

On the poop.

437 *And their Arms ?*

On the top of the Arm Chest.

438 *Where is the Guard by night ?*

On the quarter-deck.

439 *And the Arms ?*

In the arm rack.

440 *How many sentries are there ?*

Three.

441 *How often are they relieved ?*

Every hour.

442 *Where are they to be stationed by day ?*

One down the windward gangway, and one on each side of the poop.

443 *What orders should they have ?*

The one down the windward gangway has orders to keep the barricade door closed, and to prevent the

convicts coming aft, and to attend generally to their behaviour while on deck.

444 *And the sentries on each side of the poop?*

To overlook the convicts while on deck, and report any irregularity of behaviour to the Non-commissioned Officer.

445 *To whom ought the Commanding Officer to report any disorderly behaviour?*

To the Surgeon.

446 *Where are your sentries at night?*

One down each hatchway, and one down the windward gangway.

447 *What is the duty of those down the hatchways?*

To prevent the convicts making any noise which may appear to proceed from sawing planks or filing iron, and report any suspicious noise or lights.

448 *How are these sentries armed?*

With pistols and cutlasses, and previous to taking over charge they are to see that the locks are fast.

449 *How often do they call out "All is Well?"*

Every half hour, when the bell strikes.

450 *What is the duty of the Non-commissioned Officer during the day?*

He takes charge of the keys of the prison, and takes instructions from the Surgeon.

451 *Besides this Non-commissioned Officer, there is another?*

Yes, besides the Non-commissioned Officer of the watch, there is a Non-commissioned Officer appointed to superintend the messing and cleaning.

452 *At what hour should the men breakfast?*

At eight A.M.

453 *At what hour should the watches off duty parade?*

At ten A.M.

454 *How do they parade ?*

With arms.

455 *How often should the Detachment parade without shoes or socks ?*

Twice a week.

456 *At what hour should they dine ?*

At one o'clock.

457 *At what hour should the fires be extinguished ?*

At six P. M.

458 *On Sundays how do they parade ?*

With Arms and Accoutrements, and should be carefully inspected.

459 *In case of alarm at night, what part of the vessel should the guard occupy ?*

The hatchways, and prevent the convicts coming on deck.

460 *Where do the Soldiers of the next relief go to ?*

They repair to the barricado and occupy each gangway.

461 *And the remainder ?*

To the poop, and act as reserve.

462 *How are the Sailors armed ?*

With cutlasses.

463 *Where should they go ?*

To the hatchways, and assist in defending the barricado and quarter-deck.

464 *Supposing your men were forced from the quarter-deck where should they go to ?*

The cuddy, and fire through the windows.

465 *What should the reserve then do ?*

Fire from the poop.

466 *What should the Soldiers be cautioned against ?*

Making any unnecessary noise.

467 *Should an attempt be made to capture the vessel, what part of it would you defend?*

The barricado and quarter-deck until reinforced by the watch.

468 *And if the quarter-deck be carried, where should your men retire to?*

The cuddy.

469 *When should you cause the Arms to be discharged that were loaded the previous day?*

At daylight, and reloaded by the next watch.

470 *When it is necessary to flog a convict, where would you parade with your guard, and how?*

On the poop, and with Arms.

471 *And whenever the whole of the convicts are on deck, where and how would you parade?*

With the whole of my detachment on the poop ready to act.

## *Prices of Sea Kits, Appointments, Clothing, &c.*

472 *What is the cost of a man's sea-kit to India?*

£2 0s. 8d.

473 *To New South Wales?*

£2 13s. 10d.

474 *To Gibraltar?*

£0 3s. 5½d.

475 *To the Mediteranean, America, Cape, and West Indies?*

£0 12s. 4d.

476 *Staff Serjeants' Appointments?*

One sword, knot and belt, one breastplate, one sash.

477 *Company's Serjeants' Appointments ?*

One sword and knot, one sash, one pouch and belt, one bayonet belt with double carriage, one breast-plate, one fusil sling.

478 *Corporals' and Privates' Appointments ?*

One pouch belt, one bayonet belt, one breast-plate, one firelock sling.

479 *Drummers' Appointments ?*

One sword, with knot and belt, one breast-plate, one drum carriage, two fifes and cases, for grenadiers only.

480 *Pioneers' Appointments for one Corporal and ten Privates ?*

Eleven leather aprons, eleven pouches, eleven slings, eleven breastplates, eleven bill-hooks, with cases and girdles, three saws, with cases and belts, three broad axes, with cases, eight spades, with cases and belts, two felling axes, with cases, three pickaxes, three mattocks.

481 *The Government Clothing and Necessaries according to the Warrants ?*

	£	s.	d.
One chaco complete . . . . . cost	0	3	6
Serjeant's ditto . . . . . „	0	6	0
One coatee . . . . . „	0	13	0
Serjeant's ditto . . . . . „	1	6	0
One pair cloth trousers . . . . . „	0	8	6
Serjeant's ditto . . . . . „	0	12	0
One pair of boots . . . . . „	0	8	0
One great coat . . . . . „	0	12	6
Serjeant's ditto . . . . . „	0	14	1
One leather copper cap pocket . . . „	0	0	8
Three shirts . . . . . „	0	6	0
Three pair socks . . . . . „	0	3	0
One pair regimental boots . . . . . „	0	7	6
One pair Summer trousers . . . . . „	0	6	0
One pair braces . . . . . „	0	0	8



	£	s.	d.
One pr. mitts, if required by the climate cost	0	0	8
Two towels . . . . .	0	1	4
One fatigue jacket . . . . .	0	7	6
Serjeant's ditto . . . . .	1	0	0
One forage cap and No. . . . .	0	2	4
Serjeant's ditto . . . . .	0	3	6
One knapsack and strap, one mess tin } and cover . . . . . }	0	12	6
One razor . . . . .	0	0	10
One soap brush . . . . .	0	0	3½
One knife, fork, and spoon . . . . .	0	0	10
One button stick and brush . . . . .	0	0	5
One tin of blacking . . . . .	0	0	4
One comb . . . . .	0	0	4
One stock and clasp . . . . .	0	1	0
One sponge . . . . .	0	0	4
One cloth brush . . . . .	0	0	8
Two shoe brushes . . . . .	0	1	0
One holdall, or case for small articles . . . . .	0	0	6
One havresack on line of march . . . . .	0	0	10
Serjeant's sashes ditto . . . . .	0	1	6

## *Field Allowance.*

482 *What is the object of Field Allowance?*

Field Allowances are intended to provide Officers with the means of defraying the expenses to which they may be subject in taking or preparing for the field.

483 *How are they classed?*

Ordinary and extraordinary.

484 *When are the ordinary Field Allowances sanctioned?*

They are sanctioned in consideration of the inconvenience and expense caused by the encampment of

troops in the United Kingdom or in the Colonies, Officers not being held liable to provide conveyance for their baggage and Field Equipment at their own cost.

*485 When are the extraordinary Field Allowances sanctioned?*

In cases when the troops are engaged in Military Operations in the field in time of war, disturbance, or insurrection.

*486 Who are entitled to receive these Allowances?*

None but Officers actually present and serving with or in immediate connection with the troops.

*487 How are the Allowances issued?*

In advance, quarterly: ordinary for one quarter; extraordinary for half a year, in the first instance.

*488 Supposing an Officer joins the force employed for the first time in the middle of a quarter?*

He is entitled to receive for the whole quarter.

*489 In the case of an Officer rejoining?*

He is entitled to receive from the date of his rejoining.

*490 In the case of an Officer obtaining promotion or Staff Appointment?*

He is entitled to receive the difference between the old and new rate from the date of such promotion or appointment.

*491 In the case of an Officer having Brevet rank?*

An Officer having Brevet rank is not entitled to receive according to that rank, unless he be directed by General Orders to act as Field Officer.

*492 In the case of a Captain being directed to perform Field Officer's duty?*

Captains succeeding to the command of a Regiment and required to perform Field Officers' duty therewith, are entitled to Field Officers' Allowances.

493 *In the case of Naval or Marine Officers serving with the force on shore?*

They are entitled to receive Field Allowance according to their rank or relative rank.

494 *Field Allowance to Regimental Officers?*

	Ordry.	Extraordry.
	s. d.	s. d.
Field Officer . . . . .	2 6	4 6 per diem.
Captain . . . . .	1 6	2 6 „
Pay Master . . . . .	1 6	2 6 „
Surgeon . . . . .	1 6	2 6 „
Veterinary Surgeon, if rank as		
Captain . . . . .	1 6	2 6 „
Adjutant . . . . .	1 0	2 0 „
Quarter Master . . . . .	1 0	2 0 „
Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	1 0	2 0 „
Veterinary Surgeon, if rank as		
Subaltern . . . . .	1 0	2 0 „
Subalterns . . . . .	1 0	1 6 „

## *Bât Animals.*

495 *How many are allowed to each company of a Regiment ordered on Field Service?*

One to each company, to carry the company's kettles and tents.

496 *What others belonging to the Regiment receive Bât Animals?*

One to Pay Master for Regimental Books.

One to Surgeon for Regimental Medicine Chest.

One to Quarter-Master for Intrenching Tools.

One ditto for Armourers' Tools and Stores.

One ditto for Staff-Serjeants' Tents, Orderly Tent, and Quarter-Masters' Store Tent.

100

100

100

100

100

100



